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A despatch from St. John's, N. F., in the BELIEF AND A FEW FACTS. Boston Advertiser of Thursday

says:

"The Newfoundland government discredits the report that the British cabinet is negotiating with the American government for a settlement of the fishery dispute without referring the matter to the colony. The colonial authorities feel that, on the contrary, Great Britain strongly upholds Newfoundland's position and intends to support it."

Whether the Newfoundland government credits it or not, it is a fact that negotiations are and have been for some time in progress between the diplomats of this country and Great Britain regarding a settlement of the fishery dispute. Newfoundland, or rather, those in power, know this. They may not be so minded to tell their people of it, but they know it. They know what the condition was last winter and they knew how far they were allowed to go. They knew and were told in no uncertain terms what they could and what they could not do.

They also know that since then, the matter has not rested, but has been a topic of discussion between the state department of the United States and the British foreign office and that their part or their say in it has been very little or nothing.

They know what they would like to do and what the foreign fishing vessels act of Sir Robert Bond of 1905 said they could do. That act passed and was proclaimed, thus becoming operative. But what did they do under it? They did nothing. Why? Because there was a power behind them, a great power, which held them in check, and in spite of their discriminative act, showed them their place and forbade them to go too far.

Then take this year. They passed another law, the Bond foreign fishing vessels act of 1906. And what has that amounted to? Nothing. Why? Simply because, although passed by both branches of their legislature, it has never been proclaimed. It cannot be operative, it cannot become a law until it is proclaimed. Then why has it not been proclaimed, if Newfoundland rules the situation, as Sir Robert Bond and one or two New England papers with reciprocity and free trade ideas would have us believe? It has not been proclaimed for reasons which Sir Robert Bond and his leaders well know. They know that Great Britain, or the foreign office, representing the government of the mother country, will not stand for it. Colored and misleading despatches to papers in this country, from St. John's, N. F., do not mislead many. The situation is known by those actually interested—that is the fishing interest.

The amount of the story is that in its past two foreign fishing vessels acts, as well as in some of its local fishing regulations, Newfoundland, or those in power in Newfoundland, have overstepped all bounds of reason and propriety and thrown diplomacy to the winds and tried to play a game of bluff. That bluff has not only been called by Secretary of State Root, but has also been seen through by the British home government, which does not propose to stand for any such business, but is truly seeking a fair and amicable adjustment of all differences on a

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broad, diplomatic and business basis. In that way this question will some day be settled, but it will never be settled by Sir Robert Bond and his fishery regulations and foreign fishing vessels acts, and none know this better than Sir Robert and his associates.

Referring to the last paragraph in the quoted despatch, if Great Britain strongly upholds Newfoundland's position, why has not Sir Robert Bond's foreign fishing vessels act of 1906 been proclaimed? It was passed long ago—way last spring. The similar act of 1905 was proclaimed quickly enough. The trouble is, just what the despatch attempts to discredit, that Great Britain has taken a hand in the matter and proposes to do the settling with the United States when any settling is done.

The Potomac, with a representative of the United States government on board is not going to the treaty coast this coming fall and winter without that representative knowing what can be done and what cannot be done, and that without asking Sir Robert Bond.

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SQUID AT ST. ANN'S

Several Gloucester Salt Bankers Took Good Baitings.

Flemish Cap Fleet Expected There for Bait Shortly.

A dispatch from North Sydney, C. B., says that big catches of squid are being taken at the trap at St. Anns. On Tuesday schs. Henry M. Stanley and the Maggie and May of this port were taking supplies of bait there and Wednesday morning the schs. Madonna, Sceptre and Mabel D. Hines after taking ice there proceeded to St. Anns for bait. A big catch of squid, sufficient to supply two schooners, was taken in the trap Monday night, and another big haul is reported to have been taken Tuesday morning. The whole fleet of Gloucester fishermen now at Flemish Cap are expected here next week to fit out before making their final try at the Cap, previous to sailing for Gloucester. Taken on the whole the total catch of the fleet this year compares favorably with that of last year.

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ON MARALEHEAD BANK.

Mackerel Reported by Schooner Arriving at Boothbay Harbor.

Capt. Spurling of sch. Nickerson, which arrived at Boothbay Harbor today, reports mackerel schooling on Marblehead bank.

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DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, Georges, 150,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Carrie E., netting, 350 fresh mackerel.
Sch. W. B. Keen, via Boston.
Sch. Nautilus, netting, 200 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Syl/ester, netting, 500 fresh mackerel.
Sloop Helena, netting, 200 fresh mackerel.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Splitting prices of fresh fish; Large Eastern cod, \$1.75; medium do., \$1.25; large Western cod, \$2.12 1-2; medium do., \$1.37 1-2; haddock, \$1.00; cusk, \$1.50; hake, \$1.00; pollock, 65 cts.

Salt handline Georges codfish, \$4.25 per cwt. for large, \$3.25 for medium.

Salt Trawl Georges codfish, \$3.75 for large \$3.25 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.12 1-2

Salt haddock, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, \$2.00.

Salt pollock, \$1.25.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$3.25 for large, \$2.37 1-2 for medium.

Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$3.75 medium do., \$2.75.

Bank halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for white and 6 cts. per lb. for gray.

Large salt mackerel, \$25 50 per bbl.

Large salt mackerel (rimmed), \$28.50 per bbl.

Fresh medium mackerel, 12 cts. each.

Fresh tinker mackerel, 3 cts. each.

Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.

Salt medium mackerel, (rimmed) \$21 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Fanny Reed, 54 swordfish, Swordfish, 7 1-4 cts. per lb.

Mackerel Notes.

The netting crafts Helena, Carrie E., Sylvester and Nautilus, were in this morning with fair trips of fresh mackerel. The four trips sold to W. E. Dennett, the fish bringing 12 cents each.

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STARTS IN WELL.

Capt Oliver Nelson Makes Fine Quick Trip in the Spray.

The steam trawler Spray reached T wharf shortly before sundown on her first trip in several weeks, and yesterday brought in 10,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish, which her crew secured on Georges. She left Boston last Thursday afternoon in command of Capt. Oliver Nelson, who made a quick round trip, having been out only three days. This is Capt. Nelson's first trip as skipper, but he had served as chief mate of the Spray, with Capt. Dexter Malone. The new skipper is evidently starting in good and will get a fine stock as haddock are at a fancy price.

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BAIT STRIKES DOWN EAST.

Herring Are Now Procurable at Several Points.

Herring of good size have struck in on the Maine coast and the hearts of the market fishermen and shackers are happy, for they have had a hard time looking for this most necessary article for the past six weeks. Herring of good size are now procurable at Stave Harbor, Southwest Harbor, Raccoon Cove and Boothbay Harbor.

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SHIPPING LIVE FISH.

With Their Gills Kept Wet They Will Live Out of Water Several Days.

Experiments made in Germany with reference to cheap transportation for live fish have demonstrated that all kinds of fish can live for days outside of their natural element, water, under certain conditions.

This apparently wonderful fact will be easily understood by examining the breathing apparatus of fish. The gills of fish are organs similar to the human lungs; the blood in them comes up close to the surface. The lungs exchange for the outside air, rich in oxygen, carbonic acid which has been formed in the lungs. On the other hand, the gills of fish are constantly washed by water containing oxygen. The thin membrane of the gills separates the blood in them, vitiated with carbonic acid, from the water containing oxygen and the practical result is the same as with the human lungs. Carbonic acid is exchanged for oxygen.

It had been noticed long ago that many kinds of fish could live out of water for some time provided that the gills remain wet. The experiments made aimed at keeping the gills wet and to see to it that this moisture be well charged with oxygen. In order to keep the gills wet the evaporation of the moisture of the gills had to be prevented. For this purpose the fish were placed in an atmosphere thoroughly saturated with water vapor. A hermetically closed wooden box was filled with water to the depth of about one-third of an inch, or the bottom was covered with wet rags, which through evaporation kept the air in the box a ways saturated with water vapor. The fish were placed in a box which was then shut hermetically by the lid.

Through a tube, reaching to the bottom, oxygen was introduced and allowed to escape through a tube in the lid. This oxygen before entering the box passed through several water bottles which thoroughly saturated it with water vapor. In this way the fish are always in a pure oxygen atmosphere and a drying up of the gills is not to be feared. The result of the experiments was surprising. Carp, tench, bleak, and other fish remained in the box for three to four days perfectly well.

It is expected that this mode of transportation for fish will become popular, as it is much more economical than shipping live fish in water tanks. By the latter method the weight of every shipment was ninety-three to ninety-six per cent. water.—Exchange.

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Salt headline Georges codfish, \$4.25 per cwt. for large, \$3.25 for medium.

Salt Trawl Georges codfish, \$3.75 for large \$3.25 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.12 1-2

Salt haddock, \$1.50.

Salt eusk, \$2.00.

Salt pollock, \$1.25.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$3.25 for large, \$2.37 1-2 for medium.

Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$3.75 medium do., \$2.75.

Bank halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for white and 6 cts. per lb. for gray.

Large salt mackerel, \$25.50 per bbl.

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Fresh medium mackerel, 12 cts. each.

Fresh tinker mackerel, 3 cts. each.

Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.

Salt medium mackerel, (rimmed) \$21 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Albert W. Black, 114 swordfish.

Sch. Albert D. Willard, 87 swordfish.

Sch. E. C. Hussey, 25,000 cod.

Sch. Mary A. Gleason, 30,000 cod.

Sch. James R. Clark, 28,000 cod.

Sch. Pearl, 2 swordfish.

Sch. Thomas Brundage, 23,000 cod.

Sch. Agnes V. Gleason, 25,000 cod.

Sch. Priscilla, 118 swordfish.

Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 86 swordfish.

Sch. Estelle S. Numan, 34 swordfish.

Sch. Apponattox, 13,000 cod.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 20,000 cod.

Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., 30,000 cod.

Sch. Mildred Robinson, 40,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Spray, 40,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Motor, 80 swordfish.

Sch. Dorothy, 32,000 cod.

Sch. Gladys and Sabra, 19,000 cod.

Haddock, \$4 per cwt.; large cod, \$3.75; market cod, \$1.25 to \$1.50; pollock, \$2 to \$2.25; swordfish, 6 to \$6 1-2 cts. per lb.

Mackerel Notes.

The fare of sch. Helen G. Wells sold to the Gloucester Mackerel Co. for a lump sum, \$2350.

A letter from Capt. Cushing of sch. Speculator, at Southwest Harbor, Me., a few days ago reports seeing lots of mackerel on Marblehead bank, but bad weather interfered with fishing operations. He was confident, with good weather, that a trip could be secured there.

Other reports from down east also report mackerel schooling on Marblehead bank.

Capt. Jason Daley of sch. Muriel reports mackerel on Georges, schooling night and day but so wild that it is impossible to catch them.

The netters did well off here Saturday and Sunday nights, getting from 200 to 600 fish each.

FROM PACIFIC COD FISHING.

Lambert Kippen Arrives Home from Anacortes.

TELLS INTERESTING TALE

Interesting Story of How Gloucester Flew Fared There.

Mr. Lambert Kippen of this city, who was one of the party of Gloucester fishermen who went from here March 2, to Anacortes, Washington, to go salt cod fishing in the two vessels of the Robinson Fish Co., of that place, arrived home yesterday.

Mr. Kippen relates a very interesting story of his trip and also brings much general information as to the methods of the fishing there. He thinks Anacortes is a lively little place, that Mr. Robinson is a fine man, but no more Pacific salt banking for him, and he is glad to be back in Gloucester.

Mr. Kippen was cook in the three-masted sch. Joseph Russ, which sailed on a salt bank codfishing trip from Anacortes on March 19 and arrived back at that port August 20, with what is claimed to be the largest salt cod trip ever landed. The vessel had 188,000 codfish in count. All fish are figured by the ton out there, but the book-keeper figured it up that the 188,000 fish would go 850,000 pounds.

On the Russ, on the trip just completed, were Capt. Charles Foss, three mates, Steward Kippen and his helper, a watchman, a dress gang of 15 men and 20 fishermen, the latter all from Gloucester, being part of the party which went from here in March to go fishing for the Robinson Company.

The vessel sailed in to the Behring sea, a distance of 1800 miles from Anacortes, before beginning fishing operations. For the first month the weather was fine, but after that they began to have some blowy days and fog also, the same as on the banks of the Atlantic. The vessel fished practically the whole fishing season, which is considered over August 15, as after that date, the weather gets too bad and the hurricanes come on.

Regarding the fishing, Mr. Kippen said that the men fished in single dories, using handlines. They only caught the fish and brought them on board, where the dress gang take them and clean them and the salters salt them down in the hold. Some days the men in the dories would make two or three trips from the vessel and get full doryloads, while some days, on account of the weather they would make but one. The fishing was uneven and some of the dories did a great deal better than others. The weather was much colder than it is here and it was nothing uncommon to see ice on deck or in the draw buckets which it had made over night.

Regarding life on the vessel, Mr. Kippen said that when underway, all hands were divided into three watches, each in charge of one of the mates, but when at anchor on the fishing grounds, at night, the watchman went on at 6 o'clock and stayed on until 6 o'clock in the morning, taking all the care of the vessel. At 4 o'clock the watchman called the cook, who got breakfast for 20 fishermen, all sitting down to one table. At 7 o'clock the dress gang had breakfast.

As to the compensation Mr. Kippen said he had no kick coming, as he was on wages from the day he left here until the vessel arrived back at Anacortes, but that with some of the fishermen it was different. The fish-

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Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Dictator, Cape Shore, 130,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Orinoco, Cape Shore, 140,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mary E. Harty, salting, 9 bbls. salt mackerel, 900 fresh medium mackerel.

Sch. Muriel, salting, 7 bbls. salt mackerel. Sloop Helena, netting, 550 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Nettie, netting, 900 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Gladys, 20 fresh mackerel.

Sloop W. H. Clement, netting, 800 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Mary A., netting, 200 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Carrie E., netting, 700 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Marguerite, 400 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Evelyn, netting, 600 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Mystic Bell, netting, 100 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Natilus, 400 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Gardner Heath, netting, 600 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Reliance, netting, 100 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Scud, netting, 475 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Mary E. Webb, netting, 220 fresh mackerel.